

WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain to-day and probably to-morrow;
continued cool; strong, east winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 65; lowest, 50.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE HELD TO VIOLATE LEAGUE PRINCIPLE; TERMED VICTORY FOR CLEMENCEAU OVER WILSON'S DEALISM; PEACE TERMS STUPEFY GERMANS; THREATEN NOT TO SIGN

VICTORY LOAN OVER THE TOP BY A BILLION

N. Y. District Gains \$234,231,850, Bringing Total to \$1,204,375,250.

98 P. C. OF QUOTA BY CITY

Campaign to Be Pushed to Get Wide Distribution of Victory Notes.

How Victory Loan Now Stands in This District

(Including only the subscriptions officially recorded up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.)

NEW YORK district's quota.....\$1,250,000,000
Total to date.....1,204,375,250
City's quota.....1,000,561,000
Total to date.....979,996,350

The Victory Liberty Loan—the fifth and last popular loan to which big business and the wage earner alike are to be asked to contribute—has gone over with a whoop.

It was a tremendous undertaking to ask for \$450,000,000 for a war loan when the war was over, but the demand was made in the name of Uncle Sam and figures compiled last night indicated that the demand had been more than met.

While anything like complete figures were not available last night the indications were that the over-subscription throughout the country might reach a billion dollars.

New York city and the New York district came through yesterday in the final drive just as the city and district came through in every previous demand. In a Garrison finish that gladdened the hearts of the local loan managers the city last night had officially reported practically 98 per cent. of its quota of \$1,000,561,000. The district's proportion was only a little short of this figure, with many places still to be heard from.

While in the aggregate the figures naturally are greater here than elsewhere, the advance for the past twenty-four hours in the New York district reflects the countrywide situation. The nation's progress, officially reported by the Treasury Department last night, was \$489,202,000, with a flood of subscriptions not yet tabulated.

City Gains \$205,330,650 in Day.
New York city showed a gain yesterday of \$205,330,650, bringing the total to date to \$979,996,350. The district's gain was \$234,231,850, making its total \$1,204,375,250.

Overnight returns and reports from committees that are not included in the official total will tell the figures announced last night. In addition, there has to be reported the result of sales from booths and from all the independent agencies working in behalf of the loan but from which returns are received more or less late at headquarters.

Unofficial figures for the entire country announced last night were \$3,314,479,540.

The Prudential Insurance Company headed yesterday's list in the New York district with a subscription of \$100,000. White, Weld & Co. were next with \$250,000 and the Lehig Valley Coal Sales Company and Murry Guggenheim followed, with subscriptions of \$200,000 each.

Notwithstanding the encouraging nature of last night's figures the Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District will continue its drive to-day to add as many as possible to the number of individual subscribers. It has been pointed out that the success of the loan and the soundness of the securities depend on the wide distribution of the notes and a final drive will be made today for the sale of notes in the smaller denominations and the distribution of coupon books.

Arthur M. Anderson, director of the Government Loan Organization, issued this morning the following statement: "The figures at the close of to-day, something over \$1,200,000,000, indicate the practical certainty that the loan will be subscribed in the Second Federal Reserve District. Reports from the districts outside of New York city indicate that the expectation is that each one will reach its quota. This will mean close to \$150,000,000 in addition to the volume of subscriptions which is in process of being recorded at the banks or in transmission, apart from the subscriptions which we have fair reason to expect will be taken to-day and to the close at midnight Saturday.

Relative showing at the present stage of this campaign is at least ahead of any of the other loans and I am confident the final result will be eminently satisfactory."

Rainbow Gains \$80,510,420.
The Rainbow Division of the allied forces reported a total yesterday of \$80,510,420, bringing its total to \$388,206,420. The Men's Clubs committee, with

TREPASSEY BAY IS TO-DAY'S GOAL OF NAVY FLIERS

NC-3 and NC-1 Tuned Up at Halifax for Second Leg of 460 Miles.

NC-4 MAKES PORT SAFELY

Crippled Hydroairplane to Get New Engines—May Catch Up With Other Craft.

Commander John H. Towers, leader of the navy's transatlantic aerial expedition, reported by wireless to Washington last night that the NC-3 and the NC-1 will leave early this morning on the trip of 460 sea miles to Trepassey Bay, where the real start across the Atlantic will be made.

No attempt to fly from Halifax to Newfoundland was made yesterday by the two naval seaplanes which reached the Nova Scotian port on Thursday after a flight of 540 nautical miles, equal to 621 land miles, in eight hours and fifty-five minutes.

The third seaplane, the NC-4, commanded by Lieut. Commander A. C. Read, which disappeared on Thursday somewhere in the water gap between the tip of Cape Cod and Cape Sable, N. S., reached Chatham Naval Station on Cape Cod early yesterday morning after a night on the smooth sea. Three of her four engines had given out in rapid succession, forcing her to land about 100 miles northeast of Cape Cod. Her trouble was further complicated by the fact that her radio apparatus went out of order, preventing her from calling one of the searching destroyers to her.

Commander Read notified Washington yesterday that an examination of her engines showed that at least one, and possibly two must be replaced. This will not mean that the plane must be turned to its starting place at Rockaway, however, for the engines used are the standard Liberty two-strokes. These can be procured and mounted in the seaplane by to-morrow, it is said. If no other difficulty is encountered the plane should reach Newfoundland within a couple of days after Commander Towers's flight.

NC-4 May Rejoin Squadron.
As a stay of about a week, and possibly two weeks, depending upon the weather, will be made at Trepassey, it is probable that the mishap to the NC-4 on her initial long distance voyage will not prevent her from being a starter in the long flight of 1,200 miles to the Azores.

The weather was favorable at Halifax yesterday for continuing the flight to Newfoundland. A twenty miles wind was blowing in the direction of the big island, so that the planes might have made the trip with their engines turning over at cruising speed in less than six hours. The weather to-day, according to Washington, will not be so helpful.

The flight situation is daily growing more tense for the various competitors and more interesting for the people of both Europe and America. Every day makes favorable flying weather more likely as spring strengthens its clutch on frigid Newfoundland, and every day brings a new development or a new competitor to the scene.

Capt. John Alcock and a party of aviators and mechanics arrived yesterday at Halifax on the Mauretania to look over the ground for a likely starting point for a flight overseas. Capt. Alcock's craft, a big Vickers-Vimy bombing plane, will arrive at St. John's, N. F., direct on a later steamship.

Col. Porte's Plane Due To-day.
From St. John's came word that the steamship Digby, bearing Col. John Cyril Porte's Fokker plane, will arrive to-day. Major Arthur Partridge Raffas, advance man of the Porte party, returned to the Newfoundland city from Harbor Grace, near Cape Breton, fifty miles down the coast from St. John's, where he had selected a likely place for the takeoff.

The continued delay of Hawker and Rayham makes it more and more likely that American and British fliers will leave almost together on the long trip, although their course will be different, as the Azores is the goal for the former and Ireland of the latter. The full moon on the night of May 14 may possibly see the representatives of both nations in the air.

NAVY CRAFT READY FOR VOYAGE TO-DAY

Crippled NC-4 May Take Part in Flight to Azores.

Military Seize Dublin Lord Mayor's Mansion

DUBLIN, May 9.—The military authorities have taken possession of Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin is Laurence O'Neill, who has been prominent in the leadership of the Sinn Fein movement. The Mansion House has been used as a meeting place for the Sinn Fein. There have been no recent reports of any unusual situation in Dublin affecting the Lord Mayor or his official residence.

Michael F. Ryan of Philadelphia, Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, and former Gov. Edward Dunne of Illinois are in Dublin at present as representatives of the Irish societies in the United States.

REDFIELD ENDS PRICE FIXING

Industrial Board's Stabilization Plan Met Test at Steel Meeting.

FAILED TO LOWER COSTS

Resignations of Peek and Other Officers Are Accepted by Secretary.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Government's price stabilization programme initiated by Secretary of Commerce Redfield, is at an end. The Secretary announced to-day the acceptance of the resignation of Chairman George N. Peek and the full membership of the Industrial Board. This action followed the declaration by Director General Hines that he was in effect through with the board and would proceed to buy steel products by competitive bids.

The Industrial Board was created by the President nearly two months ago to bring a lower level of prices in the United States and to stabilize them at a point which would encourage buying and bring quick industrial and economic adjustment to peace conditions. Steel prices were taken up first and a price schedule was agreed on between the board and representatives of the Iron and Steel Institute. Director General Hines declared at these prices, declaring they were too high and refusing to buy.

Controversy Divided Cabinet.
The controversy became heated and divided the President's Cabinet. The President was appealed to in Paris and at his suggestion another effort to obtain an agreement was made. This definitely failed in New York yesterday, when representatives of the Administration and the steel interests could not get together.

In the meantime members of the board, meeting an insuperable barrier in the attitude of Director-General Hines, had handed in their resignations on April 22. Prices kept on rising, and according to the Federal Reserve Board and the Department of Labor still have a decided upward trend.

Mr. Redfield gave up the fight to-day and sent identic letters to Chairman Peek and board members accepting their resignations.

He issued the following statement also: "At my desire the members of the Industrial Board have retained their official positions until the outcome of the conference between the Railroad Administration and the steel industry, which took place on the 8th inst., should be known. That conference was arranged at my suggestion by the Industrial Board, with the approval of the Director-General of Railroads."

"It appears from the statement issued by the Railroad Administration that the conference has failed to bring an agreement, and the further assistance of the Industrial Board is not desired. In view of the announcement made by the Railroad Administration I have regretfully concluded that it is not proper longer to detain from their respective affairs the gentlemen who comprise the Industrial Board."

Letter to Chairman Peek.
Secretary Redfield also sent this letter to Chairman Peek:

You have not sought to control but cooperate. You have exhausted the resources of courtesy. Your attitude has been unselfish, generous and your vision broad.

RACE FOR TRADE BRINGS EUROPE NEAR DISASTER

War Torn Nations' Hurry to Get Business Causes Distress, Says Cecil.

HELP SOUGHT FROM U. S.

American Loans to Czechs and Jugo-Slavs, Poland and Rumania Urged.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, May 9.—The hurried attempt of the war torn nations to get back to peace time business conditions instead of continuing temporarily the policy of interlarded control that won the war for them is blamed for the present scrambled business conditions in Europe, particularly in eastern and southeastern Europe, in the report of Lord Robert Cecil, chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the Allies. Lord Robert describes these conditions as grave.

The Allies should exercise joint and almost socialist control over the economic rebirth of Europe to bring them gently back to normal, rather than to throw them open to the catch as catch can competition of conflicting interests, the report says.

If this plan is adopted it can readily be seen that it will have a far reaching effect on the investigations now being made by American business firms in the liberated regions.

Lord Robert emphasizes his contention that the United States should make short term advances to such countries as Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland and Rumania, to permit them to resume industrial activity. France, Italy and England being debtor nations to a large degree should not be expected to absorb large amounts of American products, the report says, whereas commerce among the new nations, including Austria and Hungary, should be facilitated by the establishment of cooperative banks.

Southeastern Europe is still in a state of torpor, Lord Roberts says, although the allied blockade was lifted in February. "Transportation is a great handicap, causing a feeling of demoralization and paralyzing ambition. To remedy this it is proposed to create an international transportation company, to restore the wrecked railroads and waterways and rebuild the damaged ports, replace stolen or worn out equipment and reopen the Danube."

Now that peace is so near, the reconstruction of Germany's economic life so she can pay damages is engaging the attention of the commission, the first step taken being a suspension of the financial blacklist. It is planned as a second step to release German cash in neutral countries for the payment of imports; third, to make the payments for German exports freely available for the payment of imports; fourth, to permit Germany to export gold in the payment of imports.

Germany will regain her feet economically by resuming the manufacture of standardized goods cheaply, as heretofore, it is believed; but may have to find relief in emigration for her surplus labor. Where this emigration will go is a problem that may have to be regulated by the League of Nations.

For a long time to come Germany will have to be supplied with materials, and the war so arrested German agriculture, for years great quantities of food also will have to be imported.

The Economic Council has asked Germany to neutral financial emergency for suggestions as to the best means of establishing normal conditions.

WETS BEGIN TO SEE CHANCE FOR RESPIRE

Order Issued for Army Discharges by June 15.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Those persons in Washington who cherish a cocktail saw great hope to-day that the nation would remain wet after July 1.

BOLSHEVISM IS PREFERRED, SAY SOME LEADERS

Germans Expected to Make Show of Refusal and Then Sign Pact.

NOSKE IS KEEPING ORDER

Troops Held in Readiness to Check Outbreak That May Follow Publication.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.

BERLIN, May 8 (delayed).—Germany is shocked by the severity of the peace terms. So aroused are the people after an early and hasty perusal of the conditions the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles will be asked to sign on behalf of the people, that already one hears threats that the document never will be signed, even at the expense of allied occupation of Germany.

The Spartacist outbreaks which followed the signing of the armistice and the formation of the new German government have seceded the populace for almost anything. That explains why some say that they would prefer Bolshevism to slavery for years under the peace terms. In some quarters a threatening attitude appears openly: In others there is grumbling, but it is all the same—the people are aroused by the exactions of the Entente under the terms of peace.

While defiance is common, in some quarters the feeling still prevails that peace is what Germany needs and must have, and no matter how severe the terms are the country, once it gets back to its industrial base, will manage to survive somehow. It is hard at this early time, following so soon after the presentation of the treaty at Versailles, to say what the ultimate decision of the people will be. The present feeling of resentment is shared by the populace, by the newspapers and also in official quarters.

Then there is the hope that the terms which the Entente has given are the maximum and that the German delegates through negotiation can have them modified. If the Allies did ease the terms it is apparent to one that the bluster and threatening attitude will disappear and the treaty be signed, at what date no one can tell and perhaps after new outbreaks in an effort to scare the Allies.

Making a Brave Show.

Just how the average German feels, although he does not express his feelings openly, may be judged by the fact that he shows the greatest irritability on the slightest provocation. Thus is the strain revealed. A brave effort is being made to face the most trying period in the history of the country. The newspapers warn every one to "keep cool heads," and a strong effort is being made on all sides to carry out this advice.

"What do I think about the terms?" repeated Under Secretary Albert, Chancellor Scheidemann's confidential agent, to my question. "Don't joke," he said. "The subject is too serious."

When I asked him if Germany would agree to pay \$500,000,000 "on account," he said the thing was "simply unthinkable."

For the last few days the Berlin press has been lashing itself into an artificial fury over the tactics of the Peace Council in keeping the German delegation waiting so long, and also because of alleged discourteous treatment from the French. Then came

Continued on Second Page.

Treaty Dictated by Hate, Enslaves Germany, President of National Assembly Charges

BERN, May 9.—The German Government has telegraphed to the delegates at Versailles ordering them to present to the allied and associated Powers within the fifteen days allowed, a proposition demanding verbal discussions, despatches from Berlin say.

The peace committee of the German National Assembly at a meeting Thursday discussed the peace terms. President Fehrenbach of the Assembly said that the terms presented to Germany were more drastic than the most pessimistic forecasts had indicated and that the provision meant the perpetual enslavement of the German people. He asserted that the treaty was dictated by hate.

Chancellor Scheidemann, Berlin despatches add, pointed out what he called the contradictions between President Wilson's principles and the peace terms. He described the terms as being a death sentence for the German people.

The committee adjourned after approving the announced intention of the Government to obtain "an acceptable peace" by negotiation. The German National Assembly has been called to meet in Berlin next Monday.

GERMAN ENVOYS WISH TO RESIGN

Rantau's Speech Called Unworthy of Teuton Dignity by Several.

LEADER BEGS SUPPORT

Poland and Silesia Grants Greatest Shock—Oral Debate May Be Held.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, May 9.—Some of the members of the German delegation are in favor of repudiating Count von Brockdorff-Rantau's speech to the allied delegates at Versailles as being too mild and unworthy of German dignity. Several of the members of the German delegation talk of resigning.

"I am well satisfied," Count von Brockdorff-Rantau told the entire mission from Berlin, including those who were not at the presentation ceremonies, as they were assembled around a fully set table at the Hotel Reservoirs immediately after receiving the treaty. But when he read them his speech the applause was only half hearted and many murmured protests. The defection was apparent.

The Count appealed to the whole delegation to give his whole hearted support to the negotiations. "That the fatherland's future may be assured," he said, "is my first and only aim."

He then made a full report of the proceedings at the Trianon, showing veiled hostility to Premier Clemenceau, whose address he called "an accusation and a menace."

SIX OF DELEGATES RETURN TO BERLIN

Ebert Government May Fall in Patriotic Blaze.

By the Associated Press.

VERSAILLES, May 9.—The German delegates to the Peace Conference conferred among themselves all last evening, the conference lasting until midnight.

Six members of the mission have left for Berlin, three of these being newspaper men who are reported to have been commissioned to begin a press campaign at home. Among the returning newspapermen was Frederick Stampfer, chief editor of the Socialist Vorwaerts. The newspaper men left here for Berlin last night with a German courier to be able to write more freely their views on the peace terms.

Eight new members of the German delegation have arrived here, but as yet they have not communicated with their colleagues, who arrived prior to the presentation of the peace treaty. Among the arrivals was Count Alfred von Odenkirk, a member of the German Arbitration Commission. He brought credentials as a minister plenipotentiary at the congress and is expected to take an important part in the negotiations.

The question whether Germany will sign the treaty or not is the pressing one of the hour. Information coming from German sources goes to show it is possible the Ebert-Scheidemann Government is considering its fate if it should accept such a drastic treaty. It may choose to refuse to sign the treaty and go down in a blaze of patriotic glory.

According to this information the greatest shock to the Germans was in the formula establishing the frontier of Poland, giving a great part of west Prussia and a considerable seacoast to Poland, in addition to large coal fields in upper Silesia.

Treaty Commits America, but Contains No Reciprocal Pledge.

HOLDS TILL CANCELLED

France Has Veto Power in League Under Rule of Unanimity.

SENATE ACTION DOUBTFUL

Pledge Appears to Be Refutation of President's Speech at Metropolitan.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, May 9.—The treaty with France, under which the military forces of the United States can be called on to go to her assistance in the event of attack by Germany—described in these despatches on April 17 as a tremendous diplomatic victory for Premier Clemenceau inasmuch as he wrested from the author of the League of Nations an alliance unprecedented in American history—is looked upon by many of the President's best friends here as violative of the league principle as well as contrary to the President's speeches on the subject. If the proposed treaty is ratified these points will stand out:

First—The treaty will commit the United States to send military aid immediately to France in the event of aggression.

Second—The term of the treaty is indefinite or until cancelled by the league.

Third—France by having veto power in the League Council through the unanimity agreement can prevent a cancellation of the agreement until it suits her.

Fourth—A clause will make it doubly clear that the aggression must come from Germany and that the despatch of French troops into Germany before an attack on an alleged defensive measure would make its provisions, so far as the United States is concerned, inoperative. This clause is inserted to guard against French militarism, of which President Wilson is distrustful.

Fifth—The alliance is one sided in that it involves no reciprocal obligation on the part of France toward the United States.

Mission Not Consulted.

The reaction is now awaited by the President's friends here. The President has regarded his pledge throughout as an administration matter as distinguished from the peace treaty, the treaty itself not mentioning it. Consequently he took the ground that the American peace mission did not need to be consulted. Had the mission's views been requested he would have got two and possibly three votes against it, for these reasons:

First—That it represents the widest departure yet from the traditional American policy and Washington's admonition to avoid entangling alliances.

Second—That the President, having represented America as the foremost champion of the League of Nations as an effective agency for preserving peace, by this act virtually has stultified himself and America so far as he has committed it by his policies here.

That the alliance will evoke as much discussion in the Senate as the treaty itself is the feeling of many of the President's friends here, who express great doubt as to the outcome.

On the other hand it is pointed out that Senator Lodge, by his utterances heretofore, almost committed himself in favor of just such a plan, and may rally Republican support.

Metropolitan Speech Recalled.

While it is true that the league covenant doesn't forbid such agreements as the President has bound himself to urge many here are recalling his speech in the Metropolitan Opera House September 27, when he said: "There can be no alliances or leagues or special understandings within the general or common family of nations of the league."

This declaration is what is giving a special nightmare to the President's friends here as they look toward America. Premier Clemenceau plainly is relying on the publication of the exact terms of the treaty to allay misgivings in France concerning the country's future security against Germany; a matter that deeply con-

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